UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/831,274	05/09/2001	Ian Jones	36-1450	3238

7590 12/03/2004

Nixon & Vanderhye
8th Floor
1100 North Glebe Road
Arlington, VA 22201-4714

EXAMINER	
TANG, KAREN C	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2662	

DATE MAILED: 12/03/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/831,274	Applicant(s) JONES ET AL.	
	Examiner Karen C Tang	Art Unit 2662	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-13* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-13* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *09 May 2001* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *7/20/2001*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

II. Claims 1-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bossemeyer (US 6,285,671) in view of RFC 1738 "Uniform Resource Locator" by T. Berners-Lee hereinafter Berners-Lee.

1). Referring to Claim 1, Bossemeyer discloses in Fig 6 a digital signal encoded using a uniform resource locator (URL), refer to Col 8, Lines 30-43, which can identify data packets (resource) via a circuit switch network, refer to Col 7, Lines 55-65. It is inherent that URL has ID part and address part – The URL format includes an ID part and an address part.

The reference (Bossemeyer) does not expressly disclose an ID part identifying a resource as being accessible via a circuit-switch network.

Berners-Lee discloses that the URL syntax can include new mappings onto the conforming URL syntax, refer to section 4" registration of new Schemes".

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to utilize the URL format to identify a circuit-switched network.

The motivation/suggestion for doing so would have been that Bossemeyer discloses other packet protocols could be implemented in the scope of the invention, refer to Col 8, Lines 25-30.

The benefit being that just like the WWW using a URL domain name versus that IP address is easier and more convient for user to remember resulting in less error and better communication. URL provides an address part comprising the address of the resource, and bandwidth (Service parameter part), refer to Col 4, Lines 35-50., . In light of the spec, according to Table 2, the service parameter can be defined as a forward peak bandwidth. The URL contains a pointer/identifier that identifies the resources.

2). Referring to Claim 2, Bossemeyer discloses the use of URL, refer to Col 8, Lines 30-45 with the use of circuit switch network. (The uniform resource locator has the format: < circuit-switched identifier part > ://< service parameter part > @ < address part > where @ is a predetermined separator character.)

Bossemeyer does not expressly disclose the format of the URL being stated as above.

Berners-Lee discloses the uniform resource locator has the format which is <scheme>, the scheme use to identify/locate resources such as what type of network switch is being used (circuit-switched identifier part), <scheme-specific-part>, the scheme-specific-part is consists of user name/host, password, the main signaling information (service parameter part), and the location of the files/paths, where the scheme-specific-part consist of separators '@' or take in other forms, refer to section 2.1 and 3.1.

At the time the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate both Bossemeyer and Berners-Lee's inventions.

The suggestion and motivation for doing so would have been that URL is a standard protocol which consist a particular format, Berners-Lee also indicate that the URL is flexible enough in which it can be map onto a new scheme. By assigned circuit-switched identifier part incorporated in URL to ATM is similar to an Internet or E-mail domain name into an IP address. Therefore, having an ATM address mapped to an ATM URL would only simplified/shorten the processing time and enhance the network speed.

3). Referring to Claim 3, Bossemeyer discloses refer to Fig 6 and Col 8, Lines 30-45 the URL is use to identify the resources via an ATM environment. It is inherit that URL consists of an ID part and an address part.

Bossemeyer does not expressly disclose an ID part identifying a resource as being accessible via a ATM network.

Berners-Lee discloses that the URL syntax can include new mappings onto the conforming URL syntax, refer to section 4" registration of new Schemes".

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to utilize the URL format to identify a ATM network.

The motivation/suggestion for doing so would have been that Bossemeyer discloses other packet protocols could be implemented in the scope of the invention, refer to Col 8, Lines 25-30.

The benefit being that just like the WWW using a URL domain name versus that IP address is easier and more convenient for user to remember resulting in less error and better communication. URL provides an address part comprising the address of

the resource, and bandwidth (Service parameter part), refer to Col 4, Lines 35-50.) . In light of the spec, according to Table 2, the service parameter can be defined as a forward peak bandwidth. The URL contains a pointer/identifier that identifies the resources.

4). Referring to Claim 4, Bossemeyer refer to Fig 6, Col 8, Lines 30-45 mentioned the use of URL, Col 18, Lines 5-43 mention the use of ATM related information, Col 21, Lines 45-56 mention the use of bandwidth and frequency. In light of the spec, ATM service parameter according to Table 2 can be defined as a forwarding bandwidth.

Bossemeyer does not expressly disclose URL consists an ATM service parameter part.

Berners-Lee discloses that the URL syntax can include new mappings onto the conforming URL syntax, refer to section 4" registration of new Schemes".

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to utilize the URL format to identify a ATM network.

The motivation/suggestion for doing so would have been that Bossemeyer discloses

5). Referring to Claim 5, Bossemeyer discloses refer to Fig 3, and Col 5, Lines 21-35, a connection type of network client to subscriber connection (Point to Point).

6). Referring to Claim 6, Bossemeyer refer to Fig 1, and 28, and Col 8, Lines 32-45, Col 4, Lines 30-50, indicates an identifier (parameter) indicating a connection

bandwidth. (The service parameter part includes a parameter indicating a connection bandwidth.)

7). Referring to Claim 7, Bossemeyer discloses refer to Fig 6, Col 9, Lines 44-55, Col 22, Lines 10-25, software program running on a processor. (A machine-readable carrier carrying a signal according to any one of the preceding claims.) Therefore, the method and apparatus of claim would be performed using software running on a processor.

8). Referring to Claim 8, Bossemeyer discloses,

a) Bossemeyer discloses using a uniform resource locator (URL), refer to Col 8, Lines 30-43, which can identify data packets (resource) via a circuit switch network, refer to Col 7, Lines 55-65. It is inherent that URL has ID part and address part – The URL format includes an ID part and an address part. In light of the spec, table 2, the forwarding bandwidth (Bossemeyer discloses utilize bandwidth refer to Col 4, Lines 30-40) is considered as one of the service parameters,

The reference (Bossemeyer) does not expressly disclose an ID part identifying a resource as being accessible via a circuit-switch network.

Berners-Lee discloses that the URL syntax can include new mappings onto the conforming URL syntax, refer to section 4" registration of new Schemes".

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to utilize the URL format to identify a circuit-switched network.

The motivation/suggestion for doing so would have been that Bossemeyer discloses other packet protocols could be implemented in the scope of the invention, refer to Col 8, Lines 25-30.

The benefit being that just like the WWW using a URL domain name versus that IP address is easier and more convenient for user to remember resulting in less error and better communication. URL provides an address part comprising the address of the resource, and bandwidth (Service parameter part), refer to Col 4, Lines 35-50.) . In light of the spec, according to Table 2, the service parameter can be defined as a forward peak bandwidth. The URL contains a pointer/identifier that identifies the resources.

b) Bossemeyer discloses Fig 4, Lines 6, Lines 23-45 and Col 5, Lines 21-64, subsequently establishing a connection, refer to Col 10, Lines 55-67, Col 11, Lines 1-10, between the subscriber unit (customer terminal) and the central server (resource), the connection having properties determined at least in part by one or more parameters contained in the service parameter part. (subsequently establishing a connection between the customer terminal and the resource, the connection having properties determined al Least in part by one or more parameters contained in the service parameter part.)

9). Referring to Claim 9, Bossemeyer discloses Figs 1, 19 and 20, Col 8, Lines 32-45, and Col 11, Lines 25-67, reading the uniform resource locator from a remote central office/network computer (server) remotely from the digital subscriber unit

(terminal). (Reading the uniform resource locator from a server remote from the terminal.)

10). Referring to Claim 10, Bossemeyer discloses in Fig 7, which step (b) is initiated by the subscriber unit (terminal), refer to Col 11, Lines 50-67. (In which step (b) is initiated by the terminal.)

11). Referring to Claim 11, Bossemeyer discloses refer to Fig 6 and Col 8, Lines 30-45 the URL is use to identify the resources via an ATM environment. It is inherit that URL consists of an ID part and an address part and the bandwidth (service parameter part), refer to Col 21 Lines 45-55. In the light of the spec, table 2, the forwarding bandwidth is considered as one of the service parameters.

Bossemeyer does not expressly disclose an ID part identifying a resource as being accessible via a ATM network.

Berners-Lee discloses that the URL syntax can include new mappings onto the conforming URL syntax, refer to section 4" registration of new Schemes".

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to utilize the URL format to identify a ATM network.

The motivation/suggestion for doing so would have been that Bossemeyer discloses other packet protocols could be implemented in the scope of the invention, refer to Col 8, Lines 25-30.

The benefit being that just like the WWW using a URL domain name versus that IP address is easier and more convenient for user to remember resulting in less error and better communication. URL provides an address part comprising the address of

the resource, and bandwidth (Service parameter part), refer to Col 4, Lines 35-50.) . In light of the spec, according to Table 2, the service parameter can be defined as a forward peak bandwidth. The URL contains a pointer/identifier that identifies the resources.

12). Referring to Claim 12, Bossemeyer discloses,

a) a GUI (network interface) for connection to the communications network, refer to Col 10, Lines 1-10; (a network interface for connection to the communications network)

b) a processor arranged to carry out the following steps:

i) Bossemeyer using a uniform resource locator (URL), refer to Col 8, Lines 30-43, which can identify data packets (resource) via a circuit switch network, refer to Col 7, Lines 55-65. It is inherent that URL has ID part and address part – The URL format includes an ID part and an address part, and a bandwidth, refer to Col 4, Lines 30-40.(service parameter part). In the light of the spec, table 2, the forwarding bandwidth is considered as one of the service parameters,

The reference (Bossemeyer) does not expressly disclose an ID part identifying a resource as being accessible via a circuit-switch network.

Berners-Lee discloses that the URL syntax can include new mappings onto the conforming URL syntax, refer to section 4" registration of new Schemes".

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to utilize the URL format to identify a circuit-switched network.

The motivation/suggestion for doing so would have been that Bossemeyer discloses other packet protocols could be implemented in the scope of the invention, refer to Col 8, Lines 25-30.

The benefit being that just like the WWW using a URL domain name versus that IP address is easier and more convenient for user to remember resulting in less error and better communication. URL provides an address part comprising the address of the resource, and bandwidth (Service parameter part), refer to Col 4, Lines 35-50.) . In light of the spec, according to Table 2, the service parameter can be defined as a forward peak bandwidth. The URL contains a pointer/identifier that identifies the resources.

ii) Bossemeyer discloses Fig 4, Lines 6, Lines 23-45 and Col 5, Lines 21-64, subsequently establishing a connection, refer to Col 10, Lines 55-67, Col 11, Lines 1-10, between the subscriber unit (customer terminal) and the central server (resource), the connection having properties determined at least in part by one or more parameters contained in the service parameter part. (subsequently establishing a connection between the customer terminal and the resource, the connection having properties determined al least in part by one or more parameters contained in the service parameter part.)

13). Referring to Claim 13, Bossemeyer discloses, refer to Col 8, Lines 1-13, and Col 22, Lines 10-25, a circuit- switched 'network, the computer (data server), refer to Fig 7, Col 11, Lines 50-67, Col 12, Lines 9-15 including a (data device) store programmed with a data package (digital signal). (A data server for use in a communications network

including a circuit- switched network, the data server including a store programmed with a digital signal.)

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

U.S. 6,138,144 (DeSimone et al discloses a method for managing multicast addresses for transmitting and receiving multimedia conferencing information on an internet protocol (IP) network implemented over an ATM network.)

U.S. 5,867,495 (Elliott et al. discloses a method and article of manufacture for communications utilizing calling, plans in a hybrid network.)

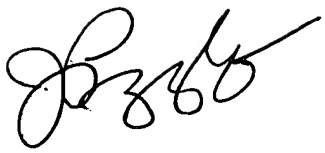
Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Karen C Tang whose telephone number is (571)272-3116. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7 - 3.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Hassan Kizou can be reached on (571)272-3088. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

KT



JOHN PEZZLO
PRIMARY EXAMINER